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# NORTH CAROLINA

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## North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence

## North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault

### **Contact Information**

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### **Coalition Type**

Domestic violence

### **Year Formed**

1981

### **Year Incorporated**

1981

### **Staff**

3 full-time-equivalent staff members

### **Fiscal Year**

January 1994 - December 1994

### **Contact Information**

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### **Coalition Type**

Sexual assault

### **Year Formed**

1986

### **Year Incorporated**

1988

### **Staff**

1 full-time-equivalent staff member

### **Fiscal Year**

January 1995 - December 1995

## North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence

### Member Programs and Services

Of the 73 domestic violence programs in operation in North Carolina, 69 are members of the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Of the coalition's 69 member programs, 42 reported that they are dual domestic violence and sexual assault programs. The remaining 27 programs identify themselves as addressing domestic violence only.

Approximately one-third of the member programs have designed services to meet the needs of the state's Hispanic population. Ten of the member programs provide special services to handicapped and hearing-impaired persons. Other populations served include Native Americans, Latinos, gay men and lesbians, adult survivors of childhood abuse, and displaced homemakers.

Hotlines, support groups, legal advocacy, and community education are the most commonly offered services among the coalition's member programs. One member program specifically noted that transitional and second stage housing are "desperately needed." According to the programs' responses to this study, 11 offer such housing. Exhibits 1 and 2 show the scope and nature of domestic violence services and sexual assault services offered by coalition member programs.

**Exhibit 1. Number of coalition member programs (N=69)  
offering various domestic violence services**

<b>Number of programs</b>	<b><u>Service</u></b>
64	Independently run domestic violence hotline
59	On-site shelter for abused women and their children
64	Support group for women
65	Legal advocacy program
27	Medical advocacy program
45	Specific support program for sheltered children
26	Services for non-sheltered children
43	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools
35	Education programs in colleges or universities
67	Community education/speakers bureau
48	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
11	Transitional/second stage housing
20	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers
21	Other services ( <i>criminal court advocacy, crisis and longer term counseling, crisis nursery, family therapy, day care, transportation, life skills program, and food, clothing, and furniture banks</i> )

Exhibit 2 reflects that many programs focus on both domestic violence and sexual assault. Only seven of those reporting as dual programs stated that 50 percent of their efforts are dedicated to sexual assault. For the rest, the majority of their efforts are focused on domestic violence only.

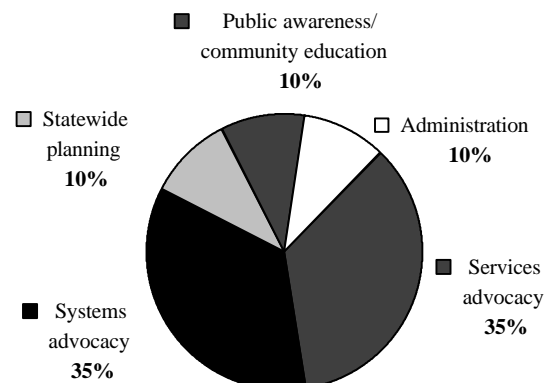
**Exhibit 2. Number of coalition members programs (N=42) offering various sexual assault services**

Number of programs	Service
30	Independently run sexual assault hotline
37	One-on-one counseling
33	Support group for adult women
11	Support group for teenage girls
6	Support group for male victims
23	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse
7	Secondary support group for spouses/partners
10	Secondary support group for parents of victims
39	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services
28	Child accompaniment and advocacy services
35	Legal advocacy program
31	Medical advocacy program
36	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school
27	Education programs in colleges or universities
40	Community education/speakers bureau
39	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
22	Technical assistance
1	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders
1	Other services ( <i>child advocacy center including multi-disciplinary team investigations</i> )

## Domestic Violence Coalition Operations

About one-third of the efforts of the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence in 1994 were dedicated to services advocacy and one-third to systems advocacy. The remaining one-third was evenly divided among statewide planning, public awareness/community education, and administration. The coalition itself did not provide direct services to victims. The level of effort expended on all of these operations is depicted in figure 1.

**Figure 1. Percentage of effort allocated at the domestic violence coalition level among various operations**



## Special Projects of the Domestic Violence Coalition

The coalition identified three special projects as part of their effort to combat violence against women. during fiscal year 1994. They are described below.

### Legal Advocacy Manual

*Description:* The coalition developed and delivered a legal advocacy manual.

*Purpose:* Systems advocacy

*Funding source:* Not designated

### Project Esperanza

*Description:* This project developed resources and material on providing services to battered Latinas and their children.

*Purpose:* Systems advocacy

*Funding source:* Not designated

### Technical Assistance

*Description:* The coalition used trained consultants to provide programmatic, technical assistance.

*Purpose:* Services advocacy

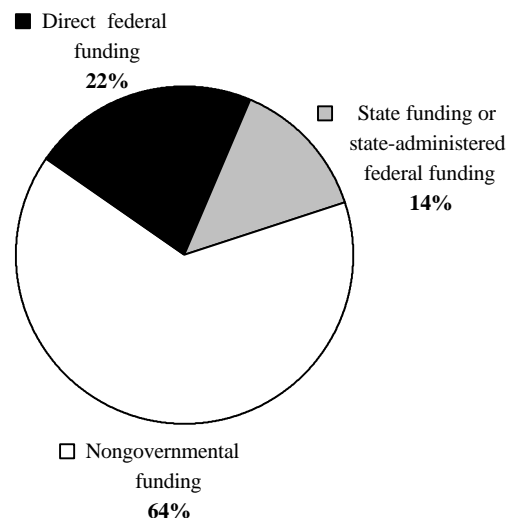
*Funding source:* Not designated

## Domestic Violence Coalition Funding

Funding reported by the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence was between \$175,000 and \$425,000. This amount falls into the third quartile of the total funding range when comparing domestic violence coalitions in all states. In fiscal year 1994, the coalition received 22 percent of its funding from the federal government, 14 percent from the state, and 64 percent from nongovernmental sources, such as private grants, donations, dues, and other revenues. The majority of the funding, 79 percent, was kept for in-house expenses; 19 percent was retained for the next fiscal year, and approximately 2 percent, entirely from nongovernmental sources, was passed to the coalition's member programs from other sources. Figure 2 shows the sources of funding for the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

### Federal and State Funding

**Figure 2. Funding sources and percentage of funds: North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic**



In fiscal year 1994, the coalition received all federal funding through their state coalition grant under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA).

State funding was received for domestic violence services and/or prevention through appropriated funds or general state funds and through dedicated state funds, specifically, marriage license surcharges (exhibit 3).

<b>Exhibit 3. Sources of government funding reported by the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence</b>	
<b><u>Direct federal funding</u></b>	<b><u>State funding or state-administered federal funding</u></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family Violence Protection and Services Act state coalition grant (FVPSA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriated funds or general state funds</li> <li>Dedicated funds</li> </ul>

### **Nongovernmental Funding Sources**

The largest amount of funding reported by the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence for their most recently completed fiscal year was from nongovernmental sources. These sources included foundation or corporate grants, general membership dues, and private donations. The coalition specified two other nongovernmental funding sources: first, the North Carolina Primary Health Care Association; second, payment for technical assistance provided by the coalition and rental of the coalition's resource center. The percentage of nongovernmental funding reported by the coalition is depicted in exhibit 4.

<b>Exhibit 4: Sources of nongovernmental funding* reported by the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence</b>	
<b><u>Source</u></b>	<b><u>Percentage of nongovernmental funding</u></b>
Foundation/corporate grants	70%
Private donations	4%
General membership dues	9%
Other nongovernmental sources	17%

**\*Nongovernmental funding was 64% of total funding**

## North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault

### Member Programs and Services

Of the 55 sexual assault programs in operation in North Carolina, 34 are members of the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA). Twenty-five of the member programs reported themselves to be dual domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

Fourteen percent of the member programs serve both the needs of Hispanic women and also provide special services for adult survivors of sexual abuse or victims of child sexual abuse. Other special services included those for physically disabled or hearing impaired persons, HIV/AIDS case management, and services for migrant workers. One member noted that they serve all populations and when special needs arise, they identify volunteers or other community members with skills necessary to provide the services requested.

Exhibits 5 and 6 depict the scope and nature of sexual assault and domestic violence services offered by coalition member programs. Among the programs, 43 percent focus on sexual assault and 57 percent on domestic violence.

**Exhibit 5. Number of coalition member programs (N=34)  
offering various sexual assault services**

<b>Number of programs</b>	<b><u>Service</u></b>
29	Independently run sexual assault hotline
28	One-on-one counseling
25	Support group for adult women
12	Support group for teenage girls
4	Support group for male victims
20	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse
7	Secondary support group for spouses/partners
10	Secondary support group for parents of victims
30	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services
20	Child accompaniment and advocacy services
25	Legal advocacy program
24	Medical advocacy program
29	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school
25	Education programs in colleges or universities
29	Community education/speakers bureau
28	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
18	Technical assistance
34	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders
0	Other services

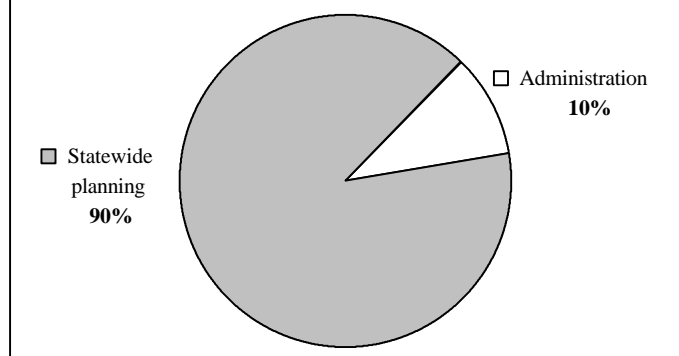
**Exhibit 6. Number of coalition member programs (N=25) offering various domestic violence services**

<b>Number of programs</b>	<b><u>Service</u></b>
21	Independently run domestic violence hotline
21	On-site shelter for abused women and their children
22	Support group for women
21	Legal advocacy program
17	Medical advocacy program
14	Specific support program for sheltered children
14	Services for non-sheltered children
20	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools
18	Education programs in colleges or universities
23	Community education/speakers bureau
21	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
5	Transitional/second stage housing
10	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers
2	Other services ( <i>individual counseling</i> )

## Sexual Assault Coalition Operations

Ninety percent of the North Carolina coalition's efforts in 1995 were dedicated to statewide planning and 10 percent to administration. The coalition itself did not provide direct services to victims. The level of effort expended on all of these operations appears in figure 3.

**Figure 3. Percentage of effort allocated at the sexual assault coalition level among various operations**



## Special Projects of the Sexual Assault Coalition

The coalition identified one special project as part of their effort to combat violence against women during their most recently completed fiscal year.

### Annual Conference

*Description:* Workshops and general coalition membership meetings are conducted at the annual conference.

*Purpose:* Systems advocacy

*Funding source:* Nongovernmental funding

## Sexual Assault Coalition Funding

Funding reported by the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault was \$7,000 or less. This amount falls into the bottom quarter of total funding when compared to other states. In fiscal year 1994, the coalition received 100 percent of this funding from nongovernmental sources such as conference fees, interest income, and general membership dues. Approximately three-fourths of the funding was kept for in-house expenses and one-fourth was retained for the next fiscal year. No funding was passed from the coalition to local programs.

### Federal and State Funding

The North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault did not receive any federal or state funding for fiscal year 1994.

### Nongovernmental Funding Sources

The North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault received all funding from nongovernmental sources. Half of the coalition's budget was composed of general membership dues. Conference fees and interest fees made up the other half (see exhibit 7).

<b>Exhibit 7. Sources of nongovernmental funding* reported by the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault</b>	
<u>Source</u>	<u>Percentage of nongovernmental funding</u>
General membership dues	50%
Other	50%

\*Nongovernmental funding was 100% of total funding

## North Carolina State Government Agencies

Three agencies provided us with funding information for domestic violence and/or sexual assault services and prevention in the state of North Carolina. Their roles as they relate to funding to prevent violence against women are discussed below. It is important to note that the fiscal years of these agencies differ from those of the domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions. Note, too, that the fiscal years reported for the domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions are one year apart (January 1994-December 1994 and January 1995-December 1995, respectively).

### North Carolina Department of Human Resources, Division of Social Services

**Fiscal year: October 1994-September 1995**

Between October 1994 and September 1995, the Department of Human Resources distributed \$442,000 for domestic violence services and prevention. All the money was furnished by the federal government as an FVPSA state formula grant and distributed directly to local domestic violence programs. The Department of Human Resources reports that 20 local programs benefited from this grant.



**Department of Crime Control & Public Safety****Fiscal year: July 1994-June 1995**

The Department of Crime Control & Public Safety provided funding for both domestic violence and sexual assault organizations between July 1994 and June 1995, \$760,000 for domestic violence and \$760,000 for sexual assault. All funds were provided by the federal government through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA).

A little over half (\$375,000) of the total domestic violence money distributed through the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety went to local nonprofit, nongovernmental agencies. Local government agencies received 42 percent of the money (\$325,000), and the remaining 7 percent of the money (\$60,000) was given to local domestic violence programs.

Fifty-two percent (\$400,000) of the total \$760,000 in sexual assault money distributed through the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety went to local nonprofit, nongovernmental agencies. Local government agencies received 39 percent of the money (\$300,000) and the remaining 7 percent of the money (\$60,000) went directly to local sexual assault programs.

**Department of Administration, Council for Women****Fiscal year: July 1994-June 1995**

The Council for Women at the Department of Administration provided funds that serve both domestic violence and sexual assault organizations. Between July 1994 and June 1995, this department distributed \$2,290,000 for domestic violence and \$1,076,000 for sexual assault. All funds for domestic violence were furnished by state sources, including tax revenues/general funds (\$1,183,000) and marriage license surcharges (\$1,108,000). Most (82 percent) of the sexual assault money was furnished by the state, generated entirely via tax revenues/general fund (\$893,000). The remaining 18 percent was furnished by a federal Preventive Health Block Grant (\$184,000).

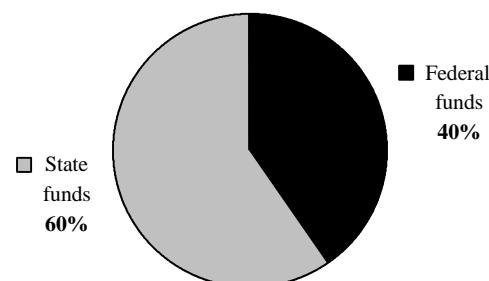
Of the total \$2,290,000 designated for domestic violence distributed through the Council for Women, 94 percent (\$2,161,000) went to local domestic violence programs. Local government agencies received 4 percent of that money (\$103,000), and the remaining 1 percent (\$27,000) went to the domestic violence coalition.

Of the total \$1,076,000 designated for sexual assault that was distributed through this department, almost all (99 percent) went to local sexual assault programs. One percent of the money (\$20,000) went to local government agencies.

### **Federal and State Funding Reported by North Carolina State Government Agencies**

Nearly \$5.5 million was distributed through North Carolina state government agencies for domestic violence sexual assault services and prevention. Most of these funds, about three-fifths, came from the state government. The remaining two-fifths was provided by the federal government (figure 4 and exhibit 8).

**Figure 4. Percentage of federal and state funds for domestic violence and sexual assault services and prevention administered by North Carolina state agencies**



<b>Exhibit 8. Federal and state funding totals reported by North Carolina state agencies</b>	
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Federal	\$2,146,000
State	\$3,183,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,329,000</b>

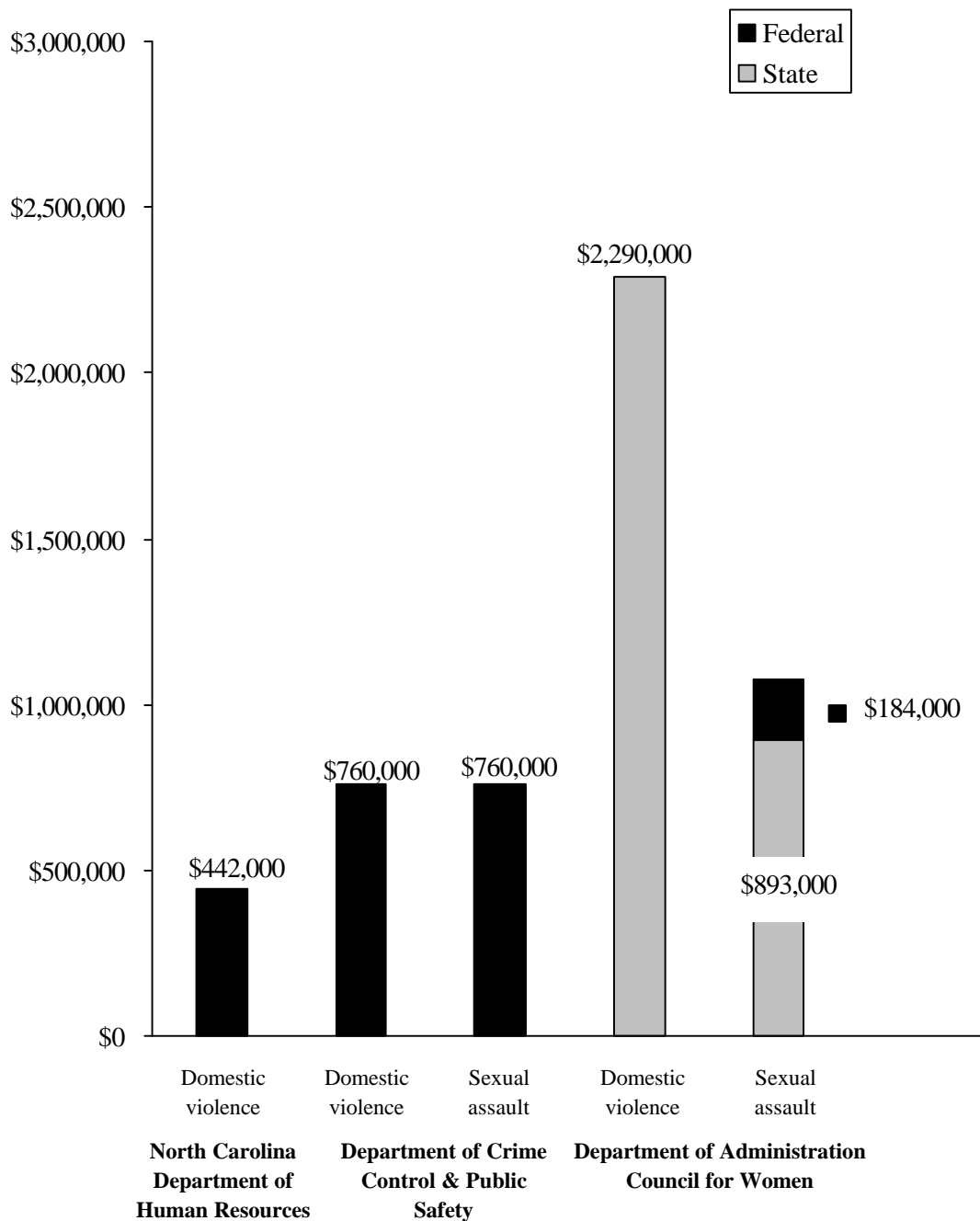
In fiscal year 1995, North Carolina received federal funds from several sources, many of which are common to all states. Both federal and state-generated funds were distributed by North Carolina state government agencies. The sources of this federal and state funding are identified in exhibit 9 below.

<b>Exhibit 9. Sources of government funding reported by North Carolina state agencies</b>	
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<b><u>Federal funds</u></b>	<b><u>State funds</u></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Violence and Prevention Services Act (FVPSA) state formula grant- \$442,000</li> <li>• Preventive Health Block Grant- \$184,000</li> <li>• Victims of Crime Act- (VOCA) \$1,520,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State general fund (tax revenues)- \$2,075,000</li> <li>• Marriage license surcharges- \$1,108,000</li> </ul>

Most North Carolina state government agencies administered federal funds rather than state-generated funds designated to eradicate violence against women. Only the Department of Administration's Council for Women oversaw state-generated funds for this cause. The amounts and types of funds distributed by each agency appear in figure 5.

**Figure 5. Federal and state funds administered by North Carolina state agencies**



## Distribution of State-Administered Funds

Funds distributed by state agencies go to local governments, are passed to the state coalition, or given directly to the local programs themselves. Figure 6 below indicates that local programs received the majority of funds from state agencies (71 percent). Local nonprofit/nongovernmental agencies received 15 percent, local governments received 14 percent, and the domestic violence coalition received less than 1 percent of the state funding. The sexual assault coalition received no state-administered funds. All local programs receiving funds were members of either the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence or the North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault.

